

XXIII.—*Description of a new Ceratopterine Eagle-Ray from Jamaica.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

AMONG some Fishes brought home from Jamaica by the Rev. J. Seed Roberts, who for many years has been paying special attention to the fish fauna of that colony, there was a Ceratopterine Ray which neither Mr. Roberts nor myself succeeded in identifying. It has much in common with Bancroft's *Cephalopterus hypostomus*, described from Jamaica in 1830, but is at once distinguished by the absence of teeth in the lower jaw, which precludes our referring it to the genus *Dicerobatis*, in which teeth are present in both jaws. The allied genus *Ceratoptera* agrees in this, that teeth are developed in one of the jaws only, but it is the lower instead of the upper that bears them; and, besides, the position of the mouth and the shape of the pectoral fin are entirely different. I therefore find myself compelled to propose a new genus for the reception of the Ray, with which I wish to associate the name of its discoverer.

CERATOBATIS, gen. nov.

Like *Dicerobatis*, Blainv., but teeth restricted to the upper jaw.

Ceratobatis Robertsii, sp. n.

The band of teeth occupying only half the width of the mouth, its width 10 times in its length; teeth tessellated, hexagonal, 2 to 3 times as broad as long, rugose with numerous obtuse ridges. Mouth inferior, wide. Pupil vertically elliptic. Body smooth; pectoral fins with nearly straight, slightly convex anterior and slightly concave posterior border. Cephalic fins measuring a little less than the width of the mouth; spiracles behind the eyes. The space between the last branchial clefts one fourth that between the first. Dorsal fin between the ventrals. Tail slender, without spine, nearly twice as long as the body.

	millim.
Length of disk, without cephalic appendages.....	350
Width of disk	780
Cephalic fin	90
Width of mouth	105
Diameter of eye	12
Ventral fin	70
Tail	620

Black above, white beneath.

This Ray grows to a very large size; but specimens are almost impossible to obtain, owing to the superstitious fear of the fishermen. The single specimen secured by Mr. Roberts, the dimensions of which are recorded above, is a young one, and is now deposited in the British Museum.

XXIV.—On *Lepidoptera Heterocera* from China, Japan, and Corea. By JOHN HENRY LEECH, B.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.
—Part II. Family Geometridæ; Subfamilies Enochrominæ, Orthostixinæ, Larentiinæ, Acidaliinæ, and Geometrinæ.

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[Plates VII. & VIII.]

Subfamily GEOMETRINÆ.

Genus PSEUDOTERPNA.

(Hübner, Verz. p. 284; Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii. p. 472.)

Pseudoterpna superans.

Hypochroma superans, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) i. p. 398 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. iii. p. 36, pl. xlix. fig. 12 (1879).

There were some specimens from Nikko, Oiwake, and Yesso in Pryer's collection, and I took a few examples at Hakodate in August.

Hab. Japan and Yesso.

Pseudoterpna alba.

Pingasa alba, Swinh. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1891, p. 491, pl. xix. fig. 6.

Pseudoterpna alba, Hampson, Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths, iii. p. 474 (1895).

Six specimens from Gifu and one from Ningpo, the latter taken by a native collector in July.

Distribution. Khásis (Hampson); Japan; N. China.

Except that the ground-colour is tinged with ochreous, the Japanese and Chinese examples are identical with Indian specimens in the National Collection at South Kensington.

Pseudoterpna pseudoterpnaria.

Hypochroma pseudoterpnaria, Guen. Phal. i. p. 276 (1857).

Hypochroma Pryeri, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) i. p. 398 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. iii. p. 35, pl. xlix. fig. 9 (1879).

There were some fine specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's